1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa

deer hide, closely covering the crown and brimless: eagle feathers projected sidewise and vertically. Strings tied under the chin held it in place. 292

The beard and moustache, naturally scanty, was plucked out with the finger nails. An old man, as he plucked each hair, touched his fingers to his tongue, to feel whether he succeeded. The facial hair was pulled out, not to be good looking, but because it got in the way when talking or eating (!) and also because they wanted to paint their faces. 302

Facial painting for decoration seems to have been limited. White, red, and black were the principal colors. Men sometimes marked a stripe of black paint across the face covering the eyes; women used it only to blacken the lids and eye-sockets. Participants in certain dances, such as that connected with Killdeer singing, were specially painted. Men also applied white paint in transverse stripes across the long hair hanging down their backs.[20] On the other hand, face paint was used by both sexes as a cosmetic. Red paint was mixed with deer grease as a vehicle for this purpose. The Halchidhoma, while on the Colorado, obtained their best red paint in little bags from the Walapai. This was brought by the Halchidhoma to relatives among the Maricopa or traded there. Other red paint, used for decorating pottery and obtained by Maricopa from the Papago, may also have served for painting the face. [535] 386 [439]

Font observed of the Kaveltcadom-Maricopa at Gila Bend, "They are accustomed also to paint their faces and bodies, even though it may be with soot, as they cannot obtain red hematite. They decorate the painted parts with various stripes, and this is their gala dress."[21] 302

In cold weather, when hands were chapped, pumpkin seeds were parched and ground, soaked in water, and smeared on the skin. [751]

Tattooing resembled that of the lower Colorado tribes but was more moderate. Men were tattooed (agwisk) only on the forehead, women on the chin and sometimes the arm. There was no 304 [171]

[20] Font stated that the Yuma were accustomed "to decorate it [their hair] with figures in other colors" (Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*, IV, 108). [171]

[21] *Op. cit.*, p. 52.